#### INTRODUCTION.

THE wonderful fauna of New Guinea, especially the marvellous forms of Bird- and Insect-life to be found there, has long attracted the attention of naturalists in all parts of the world. The exploration of this vast island during the last thirty years has brought to light many extraordinary and hitherto unknown forms, more particularly new Birds-of-Paradise and Gardener Bower-Birds; but until recently the central portion was still entirely unexplored, though no part of the globe promised to yield such an abundance of zoological treasures to those prepared to face the difficulties of penetrating to the great ranges of the interior.

The present volume contains the official record of the Ornithological Collections formed in Southern Dutch New Guinea by the B.O. U. Expedition, 1909–1911, and the subsequent Wollaston Expedition, 1912–1913, which originated in the following manner. For many years past I had been trying to organise an exploration of the Snow Mountains, but the reported hostility of the natives in the southern part of Dutch New Guinea and the risks attending such an undertaking, rendered the chances of success too small to justify the attempt.

It was in 1907 that Mr. Walter Goodfellow, well known as an experienced traveller and an accomplished naturalist, informed me that he believed a properly equipped expedition might meet with success, and I entered into an arrangement with him to lead a small zoological expedition to explore the Snow Mountains, or Nassau Range, included in the older maps as part of the Charles Louis Mountains, a name now restricted to the lower and more western portion of the system.

It happened, however, that by the time our arrangements had been completed in December 1908, the members of the British Ornithologists' Union, founded in 1858, were celebrating their Jubilee, and it seemed fitting that they should mark so memorable an occasion by undertaking some great zoological exploration. I therefore laid my scheme for exploring the Snow Mountains before the meeting, and suggested that it should be known as the Jubilee Expedition of the B.O.U., a proposal which was received with enthusiasm.

A Committee was formed, consisting of Mr. F. Du Cane Godman, F.R.S. (President of the B.O.U.), Dr. P. L. Sclater, F.R.S. (Editor of 'The Ibis'), Mr. E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (Secretary), Mr. C. E. Fagan (Treasurer).

At the request of the Royal Geographical Society it was decided that their interests should also be represented, and that a surveyor and an assistant-surveyor, to be selected by the Committee, should be added, the Society undertaking to contribute funds for that purpose.

The Expedition thus became a much larger one than had been originally contemplated and included:—

Mr. Walter Goodfellow (Leader),

Mr. Wilfred Stalker and Mr. Guy C. Shortridge (Collectors of Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, etc.),

Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston (Medical Officer to the Expedition, Entomologist, and Botanist),

Capt. C. G. Rawling, C.I.E. (Surveyor),

Dr. Eric Marshall (Assistant-Surveyor and Surgeon).

To meet the cost of keeping such an expedition in the field for at least a year it was necessary to raise a large sum of money, and this I was eventually able to do, thanks chiefly to a liberal grant from His Majesty's Government, and to the generosity of a number of private subscribers, many of whom were members of the B. O. U. The total sum raised amounted to over £9000, and though it is impossible to

give here the names of all those who contributed, I would especially mention the following:—

S. G. Asher.

E. J. Brook.

J. Stewart Clark.

Col. Stephenson R. Clarke.

Sir Jeremiah Colman.

H. J. Elwes.

F. Du Cane Godman.

Sir Edward Grev.

J. H. Gurney.

Sir William Ingram.

Lord Iveagh.

Mrs. Charles Jenkinson.

E. J. Johnstone.

Campbell D. Mackellar.

G. A. Macmillan.

E. G. B. Meade-Waldo.

Mrs. H. A. Powell.

H. C. Robinson.

Lord Rothschild (the late).

Hon. L. Walter Rothschild (now

Lord Rothschild).

Hon. N. Charles Rothschild.

Baron and Baroness James A. de

Rothschild.

P. L. Sclater.

P. K. Stothert.

 ${\bf Old field\ Thomas.}$ 

Rowland Ward.

The Proprietors of 'Country Life.'

The Royal Society.

The Royal Geographical Society.

The Zoological Society of London.

The organization and equipment of this large expedition caused considerable delay, and it was not until September, 1909, that the members sailed from England for the East. Meanwhile the necessary steps were taken to obtain the consent of the Netherlands Government to allow the proposed expedition to travel in Dutch New Guinea and to carry out the scheme of exploration. Not only was this permission granted, thanks to the kindly help of Sir Edward Grey and the British Minister at the Hague, but the Government of Holland showed itself animated with such readiness to assist both expeditions that it supplied not only an armed guard at its own expense, but placed a gun-boat at the disposal of the Committee to convey the members of the expeditions from Batavia to New Guinea. On behalf of the Committee I would again take this opportunity of publicly expressing their most grateful thanks to the Netherlands Government for these and many other substantial acts of kindness, which were shown to the members of the expeditions. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company did all in their power to further the interests of both expeditions, and to them the Committee is very specially indebted. To the Proprietors of 'Country Life' the thanks of the Committee

are also due for the interest and sympathy they displayed towards the expeditions and for their assistance in helping to raise funds to carry on the work in the field.

In various numbers of 'Country Life,' issued between the 26th of March, 1910, and the 27th of May, 1911, a series of eleven articles will be found in which I contributed a general account of New Guinea, and mentioned some of the more important discoveries made by the members of the B. O. U. Expedition during their attempts to penetrate to the Snow Mountains. A general account of the ornithological results of that expedition, which entered the country via the Mimika River, forms Appendix A to Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston's book, 'Pygmies and Papuans' (1912), and was republished in 'The Ibis,' 1913, pp. 76–113.

As Mr. Wollaston's book, the official account of the expedition, explains, the great physical difficulties of this hitherto unexplored part of New Guinea and other unforeseen circumstances rendered the work of the B. O. U. Expedition quite exceptionally arduous; and if the results of their exploration were not all that had been hoped, it must be remembered that they did all that was humanly possible to carry out the dangerous task with which they had been entrusted. Their work has added vastly to our knowledge of this part of New Guinea, and though little collecting was done above 4000 ft., quite a number of new, and in many cases, remarkably interesting forms were obtained.

The death of Mr. Wilfred Stalker at an early period of the expedition was a sad misfortune, and his services could ill be spared; his place was, however, very ably filled by Mr. Claude H. B. Grant, who arrived in New Guinea some six months later.

The second expedition, under Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, included Mr. C. Boden Kloss, an engineer, five trained Dyak collectors, and seventy-four Dyak carriers; the escort, provided by the Dutch Government, numbered one hundred and thirty men under the command of Lieut. Van de Water.

They entered New Guinea by way of the Utakwa and Setakwa Rivers and met with complete success, reaching the

highest altitudes and penetrating almost to the summit of Carstensz Peak, 15,800 ft., the highest point of the Snow Mountains. Mr. Wollaston, Mr. Kloss, and Lieut. Van de Water climbed above the snow-line on to the ice-cap on the 30th of January and the 1st of February, 1913, but on neither occasion were they able to reach the summit some 500 feet above them. Mr. Wollaston says:-"Above 6000 ft. the character of the forest begins to change, the trees are of smaller size, and herbaceous plants are more numerous. Above 8000 ft. are many casuarinas, which are replaced higher up by bushy heaths and various flowering shrubs, until at about 11,000 ft. the rocks become so steep as only to support the scantiest vegetation. In the higher regions (above 6000 ft.) animal-life was very scanty. Small Parrots in pairs are seen occasionally, and large flocks of Lories were found feeding on the fruits of the pandanus trees up to 8000 ft. A pair of Pipits (Anthus wollastoni) were seen in the rocky bed of a stream at 9000 ft., and the droppings of a game-bird, probably the strange Anurophasis monorthonyx obtained by Mr. Lorentz on Mt. Wilhelmina, were noticed at 10,300 ft. Beyond that point the only birds seen were a Pigeon (Gymnophaps albertisii), a Black Honeysucker (Melirrhophetes fuscus), and a Rock-Thrush. No Birdsof-Prey were seen above 6000 ft. Insects are remarkably scarce, and mammals are very few in the higher regions. A pair of Black Phalangers were caught at 8000 ft. by the natives, who refused to part with them. On the ridges at about 10,000 ft. were seen many tracks of Proechidna, and on the rocks above 13,000 ft. we found droppings of a carnivorous mammal."

The collection of Birds on this occasion numbered nearly one thousand three hundred specimens, and contained a number of new or very rare species not to be found in any museum in Britain. As was expected, those obtained at the higher camps proved of special interest, and now that the collections have been fully examined, many forms, overlooked at the first inspection, have proved to belong to unknown subspecies or even species.

Our knowledge of the Birds of New Guinea is based mainly on Count T. Salvadori's monumental work 'Ornito'ogia della Papuasia e delle Molucche,' which appeared in three large volumes in 1880–82, and on his 'Aggiunte' to the work published in three parts in 1889–91. Since that date our knowledge of the avifauna has vastly increased, and a very large number of splendid Birds-of-Paradise and other remarkable species have been discovered.

A list of the principal works subsequently published, placed in chronological order, will be found at the end of the introduction, the most important papers being no doubt those by Lord (then the Hon. Walter) Rothschild and Dr. E. Hartert, which have appeared from time to time in the periodical of the Tring Museum, 'Novitates Zoologicæ.' Lord Rothschild is to be congratulated on the success which has attended the efforts of his various collectors in New Guinea, and on the energy which he has displayed in obtaining birds from unknown districts of the most interesting island in the world.

In most instances very little is known about the habits of the different species of birds. The jungles of South-western New Guinea are so dense that white men can scarcely traverse them, and most of the collecting had to be done by the trained Dyak collectors from the Malay Peninsula, kindly supplied by Mr. H. C. Robinson, and by the Gurkhas who accompanied the B. O. U. Expedition.

It is certain that the resources of that wonderful island are not nearly exhausted: on the contrary, every fresh collecting expedition sent to the interior produces remarkable novelties, and large chains of high mountains are still unexplored. The members of our Expeditions were fortunate in procuring no fewer than 3395 skins of birds in New Guinea, representing 312 species and subspecies, of which 25 proved to be new to Science and 37 new to the British Museum Collection. A number of new birds were also obtained by the late Mr. Wilfred Stalker in the mountains of Ceram, which he visited before joining the main B. O. U. Expedition at Amboina.

It will be noticed that the great bulk of the birds

inhabiting New Guinea belong to a comparatively small number of families, but that each of these is represented by a large number of different species, especially in such groups as the Honey-eaters, Flycatchers, Parrots, and Pigeons.

Amongst the Pigeons, of which no fewer than twenty-eight different kinds were obtained, it would seem as though, in some instances at least, Nature had almost come to the end of her resources in devising new and wonderful arrangements of colour and markings; for in some of the smaller Fruit-Pigeons, such as Ptilonopus gestroi and P. perlatus zonurus, we find two perfectly distinct forms, occurring side by side, possessing almost exactly the same remarkable scheme of coloration, and only differing in certain minor points to be found in the markings of the wing-coverts. Another very similar instance is to be seen in Ptilonopus coronulatus and P. nanus, almost the same colours and pattern being repeated in both.

The collections formed by the B.O. U. and Wollaston Expeditions are extremely valuable and have added many new and interesting forms of bird-life to the incomparable series in the British Museum, to which the specimens have been presented by the subscribers.

The eight plates, drawn by Mr. H. Grönvold and printed by the Menpes Printing and Engraving Company, are good portraits of the species represented, though in some instances it has been found impossible to attain the brilliance of the plumage of the actual specimens.

The two maps illustrating this report have been specially compiled by Mr. H. F. Milne, draughtsman to the Royal Geographical Society, from the latest available information. The first is a map of New Guinea as a whole, and contains all the places referred to in the present work, besides most others of importance. Such a map has never hitherto been prepared and should supply an important want.

The second map shows, on a much larger scale, the area specially dealt with in this work. This extends from Etna Bay in the west to Merauke in the east, and is bounded on the north by the Snow Mountains.

# I. New Species and Subspecies collected by the B. O. U. and Wollaston Expeditions.

Cicinnurus regius claudii, p. 16. (Text-figures 1 & 2.)

Paradigalla intermedia, p. 26.

Lophorhina superba feminina, p. 27.

Lamprocorax mystacea, p. 41.

Anthus wollastoni, p. 47.

Ptilotis notata mimikæ, p. 67.

Ptilotis salvadorii utakwensis, p. 71. (Pl. II. fig. 1.)

Pachycephala soror klossi, p. 88.

Pachycephala poliosoma approximans, p. 94.

Pachycephala dorsalis, p. 94.

Lalage karu microrhyncha, p. 118.

Myiagra latirostris mimikæ, p. 145.

Rhipidura streptophora, p. 148.

Pseudogerygone conspicillata mimikæ, p. 168.

Mellopitta lugubris rostrata, p. 177.

Collocalia hirundinacea excelsa, p. 192.

Collocalia nitens, p. 193.

Collocalia esculenta maxima, p. 194.

Oropsittacus arfaki major, p. 234. (Pl. V. figs. 1, 1 a.)

Neopsittacus muschenbroeki alpinus, p. 236. (Pl. VI. fig. 1.)

Cyclopsittacus godmani, p. 237. (Pl. VI. fig. 2.)

Aprosmictus callopterus wilhelminæ, p. 249.

Psittacella modesta collaris, p. 252.

Rallicula klossi, p. 290. (Pl. VII.) Casuarius claudii, p. 325. (Pl. VIII.)

## II. Species and Subspecies new to the British Museum Collection.

Manucodia jobiensis Salvad., p. 8.

Falcinellus striatus atratus Roths. & Hartert, p. 13.

Parotia carolæ meeki Roths., p. 26.

Xanthomelus ardens D'Alb. & Salvad., p. 31. (Pl. I.)

Chlamydodera lauterbachi Reichenow, p. 33.

Melanopyrrhus orientalis robertsoni (D'Albertis), p. 37.

Paramythia olivaceum van Oort, p. 41.

Melipotes fumigatus goliathi Roths. & Hartert, p. 59.

Melidectes torquatus Sclater, p. 59.

Ptilotis notata orientalis (Meyer), p. 69.

Ptilotis erythropleura Salvad., p. 75. (Pl. III. fig. 1.)

Ptilotis præcipua lorentzi, van Oort, p. 76. (Pl. III. fig. 2.)

Pycnopygius stictocephalus Salvad., p. 79. (Pl. II. fig. 2.)

Pristorhamphus versteri meeki Roths. & Hartert, p. 83.

Zosterops chrysolæma Salvad., p. 85.

Neositta albifrons (Ramsay), p. 86.

Pachycare flavogrisea subaurantia Roths. & Hartert, p. 87.

Pachycephala aurea Reichenow, p. 89.

Pachycephala tenebrosa Roths., p. 95.

Pitohui aruensis nigripectus van Oort, p. 101.

Pitohui meeki Roths. & Hartert, p. 105.

Saxicola quadrimaculatus (van Oort), p. 112.

Edoliisoma incertum (Meyer), p. 126.

Graucalus subalaris Sharpe, p. 129.

Rhipidura albolimbata Salvad., p. 154.

Tregellasia leucops nigro-orbitalis (Roths. & Hartert), p. 161.

Pæcilodryas pulverulenta (Bonap.), p. 162.

Mellopitta gigantea Roths., p. 176.

Cacomantis excitus Roths. & Hartert, p. 182.

Collocalia hirundinacea Stresemann, p. 191.

Chætura novæguineæ D'Alb. & Salvad., p. 194.

Lyncornis papuensis (Schleg.), p. 197.

Charmosynopsis multistriata Roths., p. 231. (Pl. V. fig. 2.)

Charmosyna stellæ goliathina Roths. & Hartert, p. 232.

Nasiterna keiensis Salvad., p. 243.

Ninox theomacha (Bonap.), p. 256.

Megacrex inepta D'Alb. & Salvad., p. 283.

#### III. Eggs of the following Species and Subspecies are new to the British Museum Collection.

Manucodia jobiensis Salvad., p. 8.

Cinnyris frenata (Müller), p. 80.

Pinarolestes megarhynchus (Quoy & Gaim.), p. 98.

Monarcha guttula (Garnot), p. 134.

Monarcha menadensis (Quoy & Gaim.), p. 136.

Rhipidura leucothorax Salvad., p. 151.

Pseudogerygone conspicillata mimikæ Ogilvie-Grant, p. 168.

Cacomantis assimilis Gray, p. 184.

Ptilonopus pulchellus (Temm.), p. 292.

Ptilonopus aurantiifrons (Gray), p. 295.

Carpophaga muelleri (Temm.), p. 302.

Phlogænas rufigula Bonap., p. 312.

Talegallus fuscirostris Salvad., p. 323,

Casuarius sclateri Salvad., p. 326.

### IV. New Species and Subspecies described in the present volume from other parts of New Guinea or from elsewhere.

Diphyllodes rothschildi, Island of Salawatti, p. 24.

Pachycephala soror bartoni, British New Guinea, p. 88.

Rhipidura harterti, Rendova, Solomon Islands, p. 149.

Pæcilodryas brachyura dumasi, Northern New Guinea, p. 162.

Micræca griseiceps bartoni, Southern Slopes of the Owen Stanley Range and Aroa River, p. 174.

Alcyone richardsi aolæ, Aola, Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, p. 206.

Alcyone richardsi bougainvillei, Bougainville, Solomon Islands, p. 207.

#### V. Species already described but hitherto unknown from New Guinea.

Collocalia whiteheadi Ogilvie-Grant, p. 190. Querquedula querquedula (Linn.), p. 275.

#### VI. Table showing the Number of Species collected and the Families to which they belong.

	o. ot ecies.
Crows	2
Birds-of-Paradise, Bower-Birds, and Manucodes.	21
Tree-Starlings	5
Drongos	$^2$
Orioles	1
Weaver-Finches	1
Wagtails and Pipits	3
Honey-eaters	34
Sun-birds	2
Flower-peckers	3
White-eyes	$^{2}$
Nuthatches	1
Titmice	1
Shrikes	13
Wood-Shrikes	7
Swallow-Shrikes	2
Warblers	3
Thrushes	1
Babblers	5
Cuckoo-Shrikes	12
Flycatchers	40
Swallows	2
Pittas or Ant-Thrushes	4
	Crows Birds-of-Paradise, Bower-Birds, and Manucodes. Tree-Starlings Drongos Orioles Weaver-Finches Wagtails and Pipits Honey-eaters Sun-birds Flower-peckers White-eyes Nuthatches Titmice Shrikes Wood-Shrikes Swallow-Shrikes Warblers Thrushes Babblers Cuckoo-Shrikes Flycatchers Swallows

T 9		o. of
Family. Cuculidæ.	Cuckoos	13
Cypselidæ.	Swifts	8
Caprimulgidæ.	Nightjars	2
Podargidæ.	Frog-mouths	3
Bucerotid x.	Hornbills	1
Meropidæ.	Bee-eaters	1
Coraciidæ.	Rollers	2
Alcedinidæ.	Kingfishers	13
Loriidæ.	Lories or Brush-tonoued Parrots	00
Psittacidæ.	Parrots	29
Bubonidæ.	Horned and Wood-Owls	1
Falconidæ.	Eagles and Hawks	9
Phalacrocoracidæ.	Cormorants	2
Anatidæ.	Ducks	-2
Ibididæ.	Ibises	1
Ardeidæ.	Herons	5
Œdienemidæ.	Stone-Plovers	1
Parridæ.	Jacanas	1
Charadriidæ.	Plovers	10
Laridæ.	Gulls and Terns	2
Rallidæ.	Rails	4
Columbidæ.	Pigeons	28
Megapodiidæ.	Megapodes or Mound-builders	
Casuariidæ.	Cassowaries	3
	Total	312

From the above table it will be seen that out of 312 species procured, 203 are included in nine of the forty-seven Families: viz. Birds-of-Paradise 21; Honey-eaters 34; Shrikes 13; Cuckoo-Shrikes 12; Flycatchers 40; Cuckoos 13; Kingfishers 13; Parrots 29; Pigeons 28.

#### List of the Principal Papers relating to the Birds of New Guinea, including the Kei and Aru Islands.

1858. Sclater (P. L.). Journ, Linn, Soc. London, Zool. ii. pp. 149-170 (1858).

1875-88. Gould. Birds of New Guinea and the adjacent Papuan Islands. (Completed by R. B. Sharpe) (1875-88).

1880-82 Salvadori. Ornitologia della Papuasia e delle Molucche. & 1889-91. Vols. i.-iii. (1880-82). Aggiunte, pts. i.-iii. (1889-91).

1883. Ramsay. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. viii, pp. 15-29 (1883).

Sharpe. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xvii. pp. 405-408 (1884).
 Meyer. Zeit. ges. Orn. i. pp. 269-296, pls. xiv.-xviii. (1884).

1885. Finsch and Meyer. Zeit. ges. Orn. ii. pp. 369-391, pls. xv.-xxii. (1885).

Guillemard. P. Z. S. 1885, pp. 615-665, pl. xxxix.

1886. Meyer. Monat. Schutze Vogelw. 1886, pp. 85-88, pl.

Meyer. P.Z. S. 1886, pp. 297-298.

Finsch and Meyer. Zeit. ges. Orn. iii. pp. 1-29, pls. i.-vi. (1886).

Meyer. Zeit. ges. Orn. iii. pp. 30-38 (1886).

Salvadori. Ibis, 1886, pp. 151-155.

1887. Ramsay. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2) ii. pp. 239-240 (1887).

Bartlett. P. Z. S. 1887, p. 392.

Oustalet. Le Nat. i. pp. 180-182 (1887).

1888. Meyer. Reisen in Kaiser Wilhelms-Land und Englisch New-Guinea in dem Jahren 1884 u. 1885 an Bord des Deutschen Dampfers "Samoa." Leipzig, 1888.

Cabanis. J. f. O. 1888, p. 119.

1889. *Cabanis*, J. f. O. 1889, p. 62, pls. i. & ii. *Meyer*, J. f. O. 1889, pp. 321–326.

De Vis. Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, vi. pp. 245-248 (1889).

1890. De Vis. British New Guinea. Report of the Administration for the period 4th Sept., 1888, to 30th June, 1889. App. G. Report on Birds from British New Guinea, pp. 105-116 (1890). (Reprinted, Ibis, 1891, pp. 25-41.)

Goodwin. Ibis, 1890, pp. 150-156.

Meyer. Ibis, 1890, p. 412, pl. xii.

Salvadori. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. (2) ix. pp. 554-592 (1890).

1891. Oustalet. Le Nat. v. pp. 260-261 (1891).
Sclater. Ibis, 1891, p. 414, pl. x.

Meyer. Abh. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 1891, No. 4, pp. 1-17.

1891-98. Sharpe. Monogr. Paradiseidæ and Ptilonorhynchidæ (1891-98).

1892. De Vis. Ann. Queensland Mus. ii. pp. 4-11 (1892).

De Vis. Ann. Report Brit. New Guinea, 1890-91. App. CC. pp. 93-97, pl. (1892).

Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. (2) x. pp. 797-834 (1892).

Meyer. J. f. O. 1892, pp. 254–266.

Crowley. Bull. B. O. C. i. p. xvi (1892).

1893. Meyer. Abh. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 1892-93, No. 3, pp. 1-33, pls. i. & ii. (1893).

Oustalet. Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Paris, (3) iv. pp. 218-220, pl. xv.; v. pp. 295-299, pl. vi.

Sclater. Ibis, 1893, pp. 243-246, pl. vii. text-fig.

Finsch. Ibis, 1893, pp. 463-464.

Meyer. Ibis, 1893, pp. 481-483, pl. xiii.

1894. De Vis. Annual Report Brit, New Guinea, 1894, pp. 99-105. Salvadori. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. (2) xiv. pp. 150-152 (1894). Meyer. Bull. B. O. C. iv. pp. vi, vii, xi, xii (1894). Rothschild. Buil. B. O. C. iv. p. xi (1894). Sharpe. Buil. B. O. C. iv. pp. xii-xv (1894).

Reichenow. Orn. Monatsb. ii, p. 22 (1894).

Meyer. Abh. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 1894-95, No. 2, pp. 1-4. pl. (1894).

Büttikofer. Notes Levden Mus. xvi. pp. 161-165 (1894).

Mead Amer. Natural, xxviii, pp. 915-920, pls. xxix.-xxxi. (1894).

1895. Meyer. Bull. B. O. C. iv. p. xvii (1895).

Meyer. Abh. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 1894-95, No. 5, pp. 1-11, pls. i. & ii.; No. 10, pp. 1-2, pl. i. figs. 1-4 (1895).

Rothschild. Nov. Zool. ii. pp. 22, 59, 480, pls. iii. & v. (1895). Hartert. Nov. Zool. ii, p. 67 (1895).

Rothschild. Bull. B. O. C. iv. pp. xxi, xxvi, xlii (1895).

Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. v. p. xv (1895).

Mead. Amer. Natural. xxix. pp. 1-9, 409-417, 627-636, 1056-1065, pl. vii. (1895).

Sanyal. P. Z. S. 1895, pp. 541-542.

Oustalet. Bull. Mus. Paris, 1895, pp. 47-50.

Sclater. Ibis, 1895, pp. 343, 344, pl. viii.

1896. Rothschild and Hartert. Nov. Zool. iii. pp. 8-19, 252-255, 530-553, 534-536, pl. i. (1896).

Salvadori. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. (2) xvi. pp. 55-120 (1896).

Salvadori. Bull. B. O. C. v. p. xxii (1896).

Rothschild. Bull. B. O. C. vi. pp. xv-xvi (1896).

Oustalet. Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Paris, (3) viii. pp. 263-267, pls. xiv. & xv. (1896).

1897. Rothschild. Bull. B. O. C. vi. pp. xv, xvi, xxiv, xxv, xl, xlv, liv (1897).

Rothschild, Bull. B. O. C. vii, pp. xxi-xxii (1897).

Reichenow. Orn. Monatsb. v. pp. 24-26, 161, 178, 179 (1897).

Kleinschmidt. Orn. Monatsb. v. p. 46 (1897).

Kleinschmidt. J. f. O. 1897, pp. 174-178, text-fig.

Reichenow. J. f. O. 1897, pp. 201-224, pls. v. & vi.

Rothschild. Nov. Zool. iv. p. 169, pl. ii, fig. 2 (1897).

Hartert. Nov. Zool. iv. pp. 369-370 (1897).

De Vis. Ibis, 1897, pp. 250-252, 371-392, pl. vii.

Madarász. Termés. Füzetek, xx. pp. 17-54, pls. i. & ii. (1897).

Mead. Amer. Natural. xxxi. pp. 204-210 (1897).

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